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ANCHORMAN: ~~Robert~~ Mudd

PRODUCER: Bob Allison

ASSOCIATE PRODUCER: Ben Flynn

DIRECTOR: Robert Camfield

ANNOUNCER: From the Nation's capital, CBS Television Network presents CBS Washington Report, with CBS News correspondent, Roger Mudd.

MR. MUDD: Good afternoon. The rhythm of Washington life which President Kennedy is so fond of citing seemed altogether lacking in the capital this week. Nothing which got started got finished, and in the six days since our last Washington Report, we have seen a series of unrelated and unsettled controversies.

Yesterday's marriage of New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller and the unanswered question of for better or for worse politically, the unexpected attack by Senate Liberals on the Administration's policy in the Arab-Israeli crisis, and the almost undetected change in the public image of teamsters' Boss James Hoffa.

This is the week that was, and to explore on the Washington Report today are three CBS correspondents, George Herman, Robert Pierpoint, and Paul Niven.

George Herman will explore the political ramifications of Rockefeller's marriage. Robert Pierpoint will examine the diplomatic background of the Middle East crisis, and Paul Niven will give the latest news when Washington Report continues after this message.

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MR. NIVEN: Here's the latest news. The Russians

have suddenly and dramatically changed their official version of the end of the Second World War in Europe. They have admitted that when they smashed into Berlin, they found the body of Adolf Hitler. It was badly burned, but the Fuehrer's dentists were flushed out, and they identified his teeth. Until now, the official Soviet line has been that Hitler may have escaped to Spain or Argentina. This new version was given by Marshal Vassili Sokolovski, a key figure in the Berlin battle, to Cornelius Ryan, American author of Longest Day. Ryan has made a two-week Moscow study of secret Red Army archives.

Per Jacobsson, the Swedish head of the International Monetary Fund, died today of a heart attack in London. He was 69.

At New York's Idlewild airport, Governor Nelson Rockefeller today introduced his new wife to reporters, and said that this was not the time or place to discuss politics. The Rockefellers are now on their way to Venezuela for a two-week honeymoon on the Governor's farm. Later in this Washington Report we will have a story on the political implications of the marriage.

Sources in Santo Domingo report today that a thousand Dominican troops have been rushed to points along the Haitian border, and that tanks have been loaded

on to landing craft. Haitian President Francois Duvalier says the Dominicans have provided training camps for Haitian exiles. The leader of those exiles, Louis DeJoie, more or less confirmed the charge in this interview with CBS News correspondent Charles Kuralt.

MR. KURALT: The other day when an airplane dropped leaflets on Port au Prince, the leaflets said the people should evacuate the city because something is going to happen by May 15. Is something going to happen by May 15?

MR. DEJOIE: Certainly, yes. May 15th or before or a little bit after something is going to happen. I am not at liberty to tell you at this minute what is going to happen. It may come through the Organization of American States. It may come through outside sources who are not necessarily in the Dominican Republic.

MR. KURALT: Are you training soldiers to fight against Duvalier?

MR. DEJOIE: Well, this is a delicate question. I am not training soldiers. I am training patriots who know how to fight Duvalier.

MR. NIVEN: In Birmingham where the Negro arrests total last night passed 1500, Negroes are trying today to desegregate more than 50 white churches. Comedian

Dick Gregory is coming back there to address a mass rally. And Harlem's Democratic Congressman Adam Clayton Powell says that Washington may be the scene of one of the worst race riots in American history, unless Negro equality is achieved soon. CBS Washington Report will continue after this message.

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MR. MUDD: The national's political tongues are endlessly wagging today, set in motion by the marriage of the divorced Nelson Rockefeller to the divorced Mrs. Margaretta Murphy. But the Republican tongues at least are not in unison. Senator Javits of New York says the Governor's marriage will not have any material effect on his political future, but the GOP's National Committeeman from West Virginia, Arch Moore, Jr., says there is no question that it will damage Rockefeller's image in his State. For a longer look at what it might mean or might not mean, here is CBS News Correspondent, George Herman.

MR. HERMAN: Professional politicians approach issues like this in two ways, through the gut and through the noggin. They assess the way they feel, the way they sense that the voters feel, and then they start looking over the polls and the statistics. There 14,000,000 divorced voters in the United States. That is between a third and a fourth of the expectable presidential vote.

The strongest anti-divorce and anti-remarriage sentiment is expected among the Catholic voters. They went roughly 75 per cent for Kennedy last time without any issue of divorce inside of the Republican family. Also the anti-divorce sentiment is expected to bubble up most strongly in the South and West, the Bible Belt, which are precisely the two areas which have already shown signs of preferring

152 a Goldwater type of Republican to the more liberal brand of philosophy shown by Governor Rockefeller.

This serves further to complicate the Republican problem of finding a candidate with appeal in the big cities, in the East and in the North, and at the same time in the rural areas of the South and the West. So Republican professional will poll and test and measure and then try to balance the expectable vote in one area against that in another, just as they are already seeking to measure and evaluate the swing towards Senator Goldwater in recent polls, a trend which has been steadily cutting down on the New York Governor's lead.

So the consensus here now is that the divorce has hurt, that the remarriage will also hurt, but now begins the job of trying to find out how much damage has been done, and whether it is actually significant.

MR. MUDD: As a fascinated and endlessly talking Washington examines and re-examines the changed role of Nelson Rockefeller, there were a few observers in the capital this week who also noticed a new role being played by another national figure, James R. Hoffa, the President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Hoffa's public image has not been good, but in recent weeks he has gained some sympathy as a victim of what he calls the Attorney General's vendetta. He has submitted to a

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television documentary on his union, and appeared less belligerent and more likable than ever before. On Tuesday of this week he donated a third of a million dollars in Teamsters' funds to help build a Boy Scout Center here. On Wednesday he testified on Capitol Hill, not because he was accused of something, but because the Committee simply wanted his views. However his public image might change, Hoffa's power remains immense, 1,700,000 members ranging from diaper deliverymen to hears~~e~~ drivers.

His boys drive the trucks that distribute the vital necessities of life, food, clothing, fuel and merchandise, more than 80 per cent of all freight moved in the country. And next year Hoffa hopes to be in a position of writing a master contract which critics fear could result in a nation-wide strike of truckers.

This week in his Washington office at the base of Capitol Hill, we talked with the Teamsters' President about his future plans for Union and his present relations with Congress.

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MR. MUDD: Don't you run the risk, Mr. Hoffa, if you get this common national agreement, of a great outcry on Capitol Hill, demands to curb the power of the Teamsters' Union?

MR. HOFFA. I see no reason why there should be, if

they are realistic and examine the record. They will find that wherever we have an areawide or master agreement, we have a minimum loss of hours in regards to strikes.

For instance, in Central States we have had an areawide contract since 1937. In the entire period of 1937 to 1963 we have never lost any substantial number of man-hours because of strike, and in no instance have we ever had an entire city or State on strike since 1936-1963.

MR. MUDD: If you got this common expiration date, and then wanted to strike, it wouldn't have to call out all the members on strike.

MR. HOFFA: By no means. There would be some 400,000 members under a master agreement, and I question at any time whether there will be more than 2,000 people involved in any single strike that we would call across the country, because of the intricate operation of intracity and interstate freight.

MR. MUDD: Mr. Hoffa, John McClellan on January 16th of this year introduced a bill that would place all transportation unions under antitrust laws, would make it unlawful for them to engage in strikes that would restrain transportation of persons or property. How do you view such a bill, Mr. Hoffa?

MR. HOFFA: Well, I think again it demonstrates McClellan's anti-union attitude, which he has demonstrated

ws5 as long as he has been a Senator, and McClellan knows full well that there isn't one basic reason as to why a worker should be placed under the antitrust laws. Workers don't control any commodities for distribution, manufacturing or pricing, and to try to place workers in this same classification or category as a structure of steel, cement, stocks, bonds for profit, just isn't right.

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MR. MUDD: Despite Hoffa's sweet reasonableness, men like Conservative Republican Senator John Tower of Texas are concerned about union concentration of power. Tower is a member of the Senate Labor Committee.

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SENATOR TOWER: Well, of course Labor is immune from the provisions of the antitrust laws, but in my estimation this violates the spirit of the antitrust concept. As a practical political matter, it is going to be very difficult for us to ever bring trade unions even to a very slight degree under the provisions of antitrust laws.

MR. MUDD: But in view of this political difficulty as you call it of amending antitrust laws to include the unions, how do you get at what you call the concentration of power among labor leaders?

SENATOR TOWER: Well, it is very difficult to do, and I think that businessmen, that management generally is going to have to be less inclined to knuckle under to unreasonable demands on the part of labor or on the part of trade union bosses.

MR. MUDD: Do you think Hoffa's leadership of the teamsters' union and the teamsters' union itself are threats to the national interests?

SENATOR TOWER: Yes, and in all fairness I

wouldn't just single out Mr. Hoffa. I would say that this tends to be the general trend in labor. It is no longer really as democratic as it used to be, and I don't think the leadership is as responsible to the working men as it one time was.

MR. MUDD: Well granted an employer reluctance to fight Hoffa, and granted the political difficulty in rewriting the laws, do you think then that Hoffa is free from control?

SENATOR TOWER: For the time being he is, until there is some change in disposition of the Congress, insofar as passing some regulatory legislation in this regard.

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MR. MUDD: Senator Tower says Hoffa is free from is free from control for the time being. Hoffa himself says he would never call a nation-wide talking strike, only selective strikes. But what would happen to the thousands of small towns and cities in America like Tappahannock, Virginia, nearly 50 miles from the nearest railroad. CBS News correspondent Neil Strawser reports.

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MR. STRAWSER: Trucks like that one are the life blood of Tappahannock. Nearly everything the merchants of this tidewater, Virginia town sell, nearly everything

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the 1100 consumers buy, wear, eat or use, comes in by truck. Tappahannock dates back to the 17th century, still retains much of its Colonial air. Once the Rappahannock River served its needs, still brings in its fuel oil and gasoline. But now almost everything else comes in by that modern invention, the motor truck. Like many other tidewater, Virginia communities, Tappahannock has no railroad. The closest one is Richmond, nearly 50 miles away.

How dependent is Tappahannock on trucking? We talked to the Chamber of Commerce President, Richard Slaughter, at his furniture store.

MR. STRAWSER: Mr. Slaughter, how do you get your furniture into town?

MR. SLAUGHTER: We have to truck it into Richmond as a rule, and then quite frequently we bring it on our own truck here. But about 75 per cent of it is actually shipped in by the factory to us from all points South and many points from the North.

MR. STRAWSER: It all comes in by truck?

MR. SLAUGHTER: All by truck.

MR. STRAWSER: Mr. Slaughter, what would happen to the town if for some reason the truckers were pulled off the road?

MR. SLAUGHTER: I would be very much afraid we would be a very dead town.

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MR. MUDD: Every anniversary or commemorative date produces a rush of oratory on Capitol Hill, and this week was no exception. It marked the 15th anniversary of the Israeli Republic.

But in the Senate, instead of the usual felicitous phrases, there were dark warnings of war in the Middle East, and sharp criticism of U.S. Aid to the United Arab Republic. The first warning was sounded by Republican Senator Jacob Javits of New York, who called for a defense pact to protect Israel.

Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota recommended a U.N. embargo on arms shipment to the Middle East, and Republican leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois called the Arab-Israeli crisis explosive and dangerous.

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SENATOR DIRKSEN: I have been in the Middle East a good many times. I sensed it when I went there to probe the refugee problem, among other things, and there is a tremendous bitterness, a residue that exists there at the present time.

So here is a little country about to be encircled because Syria, north of Israel, is a part of this con-

solidation, and then you have Egypt. You might some day have Lebanon, who shall say, you might have Jordan. You do have Iraq now.

Will they reach into Iran? So you will say there is a box of tinder there that can be exploded at any time, and no one familiar with it I think will decry the conclusion that it is explosive and it is dangerous.

MR. MUDD: Is there some policy the United States ought to be following but is not following?

SENATOR DIRKSEN: Well, we have tried to follow a general policy of keeping them at peace, one with another. But ambitions begin to scar in the breast of Nasser. He probably has a dream of a large empire of his own, and it is freely conceded that this builds up, he will be on the top rung of the ladder.

Well, what can you do to cope with it? You do all those things that are necessary to contain it. But if countries voluntarily come into the consolidation, they are sovereign, they are sovereign powers unto themselves. How do you stop it? You don't.

MR. MUDD: Well, for a closer look at what Dirksen calls this Middle East tinder box, we turn to CBS correspondent Robert Pierpoint.

MR. PIERPOINT: The Middle East long ago learned to live with the endless eruptions of crisis that make it

Senator Dirksen's tinder box. But this latest crisis has our government unusually concerned. Once again the idea of a union of Arab nations has caught fire, United Arab Republic headed by Egypt's President Nasser. The cries for union come from pro-Nasser revolutionists in Jordan, and Yemen just south of Saudi Arabia, and from the west of Egypt, where Algeria's Ben Bella yesterday told Nasser that he too wants to join.

In such a union Israel's 2 million Jews see themselves totally encircled by some 60 million Arabs, united under Nasser, whose forces are now being armed with short-range missiles from Russia.

Yuri Ra'nan, Israel's press attache here in Washington explains Israel's concern.

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MR. RA'ANAN: We have a situation where the Arab World has made belligerency a facet of daily policy. It declares proudly that it is and has the right to be at war with a fellow member of the UN, the State of Israel, and that as a result of this it may wipe out that State, may wipe its inhabitants off the map and drive them into the sea.

I noticed, for instance, that the new federation between Egypt, Syria and Iraq has one of the points in its new constitutional document, as a paragraph calling for the "liberation of Palestine", which of course means the extermination of the State of Israel.

I think it is unique that the constitution of one country should call for the extermination of another.

MR. PIERPOINT: Mr. Ra'anana, do you think that President Nasser will actually try to wipe out Israel?

MR. RA'ANAN: I think eventually, if he has the necessary build-up, and if the outside world has not specifically called a halt to the cry of destroying Israel.

MR. PIERPOINT: What do you think is the long term solution to the problems between Israel and her Arab neighbors?

MR. RA'ANAN: I think that the growing awareness that the State of Israel is a fact, that it exists, that it

ws2 is here to stay, that it cannot be wiped out by words or by acts, or by acts that would be condoned, that it can look after itself, this awareness will gradually grow, provided we can pass the next few years peacefully, and that as the awareness strikes root in Arab society, there will not immediately be peace, but there will be a gradual feeling that there are other problems of much more long lasting importance as far as the Arab world and its society and its economy is concerned, which must be tackled and which will be tackled.

MR. PIERPOINT: There seems very little prospect now that the Arabs are about to accept Israel as Ra'anan suggests. For the Arabs see Israel as the aggressor, and cite her invasion of Egypt in 1956 as proof.

UAR's press attache in Washington, Mohamed Habib, talked to correspondent Paul Niven says:

MR. HABIB: If we take the historical facts of this situation, we will see that the Arabs never aggressed against Israel. On the other side, Israel has always been the aggressor, according to the United Nations' records. So therefore if there will be any aggression in the Middle East, most probably it will be on the side of Israel.

MR. NIVEN: Are you saying that these new weapons that the UAR has will not be used in an attack, an aggressive attack on Israel?

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MR. HABIB: I am saying that the UAR harbors no aggressive intentions against anybody. The UAR from past experience needed defense. It was aggressed against several times, the last of which was in 1956. And the UAR as a responsible sovereign country can build up its defense. This is legitimate in every language.

It is no secret that we are buying arms, we are paying for them from the Soviet Union, because we were denied arms from the West, which supplies Israel with arms all the time, the last of which was the Miragè from France, and the Hawk missiles from the United States.

MR. NIVEN: Mr. Habib, do you sometimes feel that Members of Congress attack your country because of a desire to please their Jewish constituents?

MR. HABIB: Well, I do not wish to comment on the distinguished Members of the United States Congress, but I wish to say that it is our point of view, it has been our point of view all the time, that the Palestine issue should be taken out of local politics.

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MR. MUDD: But Middle East policy is as much a part of politics here as the farm problem. We will hear our State Department's view on aid to the United Arab Republic as Washington Report continues after this message.

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MR. NIVEN: We have now received film of Governor and Mrs. Rockefeller at Idlewild Airport this morning.

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GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER: We are off this morning for Venezuela, to go to the ranch at Cheragua. It is a cattle ranch, raise horses there, potatoes and alfalfa. Then we will be back, and we will make Albany and New York our homes.

QUESTION: Can you indicate how long you plan to stay there?

GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER: We will be gone in the neighborhood of two weeks, and then we will be back. I know some of you would like to discuss politics, but I don't think today is the time or the place to discuss it. There is plenty of chance for that subject, and decisions, at another time.

QUESTION: Governor, will Mrs. Rockefeller say something?

MRS. ROCKEFELLER: Well, I am very happy, but I know you will understand if I am slightly overwhelmed at the moment.

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MR. NIVEN: We now resume CBS Washington Report, and here again is Correspondent Roger Mudd.

MR. MUDD: It was Republican Representative Seymour

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Halpern, of New York, who this week introduced a bill to cut off all aid to the United Arab Republic. Halpern says Nasser is using the aid to build up his military resources. CBS Correspondent Pierpoint talked with the AID Director in that area, William Gaud.

MR. PIERPOINT: Mr. Gaud, how much aid are we giving to Egypt and to Israel?

MR. GAUD: Our total aid to Israel approximates \$900 million, total aid to the UAR somewhere near \$600 million. Now on a per capita basis, that works out to about \$410 per capita for Israel and about \$26 per capita for the UAR.

MR. PIERPOINT. What has the aid to Israel accomplished?

MR. GAUD: Initially it has contributed very materially to the Israeli development which has certainly been substantial.

In the UAR it has contributed several things. First, it has kept the UAR from being wholly dependent on the Soviets.

Second, it has enabled us to maintain the kind of relationship with Nasser which permits us to be heard, to express our views on all sorts of problems in the Near East and elsewhere.

Third, it has encouraged, to a very considerable extent, Nasser's concentration of the last few years on his

internal problems, primarily development, on which he is now spending a great deal more effort and money than he was before.

MR. PIERPOINT: Mr. Gaud, as you know, the Egyptians are now receiving some rockets from the Russians.

MR. GAUD: Well, I deplore the fact that Russia is supplying missiles to the Middle East, but I don't think that we are going to stop it by cutting off aid to the UAR. If we cut off aid to the UAR, we are going to throw Egypt more into the hands of the Communists than she is or than we would like her to be.

MR. MUDD: This is Roger Mudd for the Washington Bureau of CBS News. Good afternoon.

ANNOUNCER: The preceding program was produced under the supervision and control of CBS News. Portions of the program were prerecorded and edited.

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